

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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The Indiana supreme court holds the state "dry" law valid. Everybody's now doing it.

Possibly it is unfair to term Emperor Charles a sick man when he is only suffering with cold feet.

Italy claims to need about four divisions of Americans and a few more airplanes of any approved brand.

It is remarkable how much one may read of plans for settling the Irish question without learning anything.

Now you see it and now you don't. Action by the senate on the suffrage amendment is what we had in mind.

An exchange seems to think Gen. Crowder's "work-or-fight order might be made to include the Louisville police.

We have failed, so far, to note any unpopularity over the report that the California prune crop is 60 per cent. short.

Von Kuehlmann's speech has caused considerable thinking, and strange as it may seem some of it is being done in Berlin.

There are evidently some Memphis politicians who do not think much more of Gov. Rye than they do of the ouster law.

Peace by understanding has now proceeded so far that the colonel thinks he can safely forecast the lines of Mr. Taft's speech.

Chairman Hurley promises "enough ships to win the war," and our understanding is that this pledge holds good, beer or no beer.

Leader Kitchen's resolution, authorizing additional bond issues of \$5,000,000, is advance notice of what is coming next fall.

The Savannah News estimates that Georgia has 15,000,000 acres of land suitable for grazing sheep, but—well it's the same old story.

The French finance minister, who declares he has every confidence that Russia will eventually pay her debts, is our lot of an optimist.

By way of showing the railroad how to have a heart Director McAdoo is making a wee bit of a concession in summer resort excursion rates.

Col. George Bailey never liked the Yanks much, but a bone-dry Texas helps him to sympathize with Gen. Sherman's definition of war.

The Washington Post is opposed to any slackening of war preparations, and it is calling for an "allied army of propaganda" for service in Austria.

Chairman Preston and his war savings stamp cohorts have made a gallant campaign and Tennessee's record we have no doubt will show up in advance of that of any southern state.

It will prove an inexcusable blunder if those patriots who wanted to "help Russia" by overturning the bolsheviks have allowed Germany to beat them to it.

Remarks on exchange: "We will never correct the social evil until we believe it can be corrected." Nor until we become aware that more than one person has to do with it.

In view of the almost universal state of upheaval, Capt. Roald Amundsen has started on a voyage to see if the north pole is still there. Or better perhaps, to see if it is there at all.

Chattanooga has made a great record in responding to the war's requirements. This ought not now to be marred by a failure to subscribe her full allotment of war savings stamps.

Frederick Von Buelow, a brother of the former German chancellor who has been interned in England since early in the war, has been released and allowed to return to his home in Germany.

Dr. Lincoln Hulley falls for that miracle story of the appearance of Jesus Christ on the battlefield of the western front. But, perhaps even Dr. Hulley will admit that the appearance has not been very frequent.

The arbitration treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Mr. Bryan, whom Col. Harvey regards as the worst secretary ever, expired the other day and was renewed for another term of five years as a matter of course.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

The friends of Ollie James seem tickled rather than worried that the big Kentuckian is to have opposition for a renomination to the senate. Senator James has been indisposed for some time and, it is said, has undergone an operation in a Baltimore hospital. It is not probable that he will be able to get into the campaign actively. His opponent for the nomination is a gentleman named Kimball. That is about all we know of him. There will be a republican candidate, but, here again, the James contingent appear serenely confident of the outcome regardless.

In Georgia, the opposition to Senator Hardwick has become badly split up and some are now predicting his election. Those who are not satisfied with Hardwick's support of the war program claim that, if the opposition were united on one man, his defeat would be easy and certain, but there are three other candidates. These are William J. Harris, William Schley Howard and a Mr. Dean. Harris is regarded as the administration candidate. Some sentiment has developed in favor of Gov. Dorsey, but it is not believed that he will enter the race.

Austin Holmes, a Colorado republican, has been over to Washington to carry and gather party enthusiasm. He thinks republicans will sweep states in Colorado this fall, even to the capture of the senatorship from "Honest John" Shafroth. He is backing Henry Phipps, a former Pennsylvanian, who seeks the republican nomination. R. J. Hunter, of St. Louis, has also been looking the situation over, but he is not so certain about getting Shafroth's scalp, though he declares republicans all over the west are confident of the result of the fall elections.

Mr. Hunter thinks republicans may defeat Senator Walsh in Montana, but he doesn't indicate who he thinks the republican candidate will be. It is in Montana, as our readers will remember, where Miss Jeannette Rankin has been canvassed as a possible republican candidate, though we have heard little of the matter lately. Miss Rankin is the first American woman to be elected to congress, but, it is said, since her election the district has been gerrymandered so as now to be hopelessly democratic.

## BIG BUSINESS FARMING.

A recent issue of Capper's Weekly contained the following editorial story:

"A group of New York bankers are financing the planting of 200,000 acres in Montana to wheat. The grain is to be sold to the government under a ten-year contract, and a news dispatch says the deal already has been closed. The bankers have capitalized the project at \$5,000,000."

"What makes this news item significant is the prediction that has freely been made the last ten years that unless we make it easier for farmers' sons and tenant farmers to obtain land, that aggregations of capital, attracted by the rising prices of farm products and their increasing consumption, will buy up and capitalize large tracts of land, and with all kinds of farm machinery will go into profitable farming."

"This is the first notable instance of that tendency. If we do not compel the sale or the breaking up of large holdings of land accumulated by speculators, we shall see other enterprises of this kind, and American farmers some day may find themselves working as farm hands for big business."

"This is all very interesting, though we doubt its accuracy as to details. We might be able to believe most anything of New York bankers, but we doubt seriously whether they are trying to corner the land market. And we should want some sort of proof that the government is making ten-year contracts for wheat. It is significant that the Weekly does not mention the price which was agreed on."

Gov. Capper is a very shrewd and crafty politician. He is a candidate for senator in an agricultural state. Moreover, he has contended that \$2.20 a bushel is not enough to pay farmers for their wheat. It is altogether probable that if a group of bankers should undertake to demonstrate that wheat can be profitably produced at that price, Gov. Capper would discover some other and perhaps sinister motive in their enterprise.

And it is likely the bankers have no further purpose than we have indicated. The ground they are using might not otherwise have been cultivated. This is not "the first notable instance" of the kind. Our attention was some months ago called to a similar experiment in Idaho, though on not quite so large a scale. We have heard of bankers, even in Tennessee, who gave valuable cash prizes for the stimulation of stock and crop growing, although they owned no farm land and wanted none.

We should be glad, indeed, if it were easier for "farmers' sons and tenant farmers" to obtain land, but we very much doubt whether it ever will be. It is not so difficult now for those that are thrifty. There is some allowance to be made for large holdings of land if it is engaged in production, but none otherwise. We are quite willing to see the large bodies of land broken up if they are held out of use for mere speculation. There is no longer room for the farmer lands in this country. The farmer must do it himself.

Senator McCumber seems so obsessed with the magic number, 5,000,000, and the extension of the selective service law to include everybody but himself that he has overlooked the fact that practically the number he wants is now available.

The Jackson Sun thinks that "prohibition riders" should not be tackled on to appropriation bills—that the "cause ought to stand on its own merits." Riders are merely short cuts to save time—they can't be "tacked on" without the consent of a majority, as some appear to think.

As a restraint on the supreme court, congress was given the power to forbid the court to review or pass upon any particular law it passes.—Birmingham Ledger. It seems, however, that the country has been a long time in putting its finger on the chapter and verse where this power is given.

## OUR INFANT INDUSTRY.

War is no better time to learn than any other, but sometimes it compels the lesson. One of the by-products of the present war is the attention which it has directed to the birthrate in the various belligerent countries. And, in America, we have so far been doing very well.

During 1917, there were born nearly 2,700,000 babies. Of these, only one in ten died the first year, which is considerably better than former averages. In New York, where the dread infantile paralysis raged a year or two, baby deaths last year were only one in eleven, a great improvement.

In discussing this good showing, the New York Tribune mentions several places where the death rate is less than one in twenty. Among these Berkeley and Alameda, Cal.; Everett and Brookline, Mass., and La Crosse, Wis. Scattered as these places are, the Tribune infers that their fine record is not due to any inherent or climatic conditions—that with care other communities might do as well.

In European countries where the war has been in progress several years, the conservation and recruiting of the population is considered much more of an immediate issue than in this country, and is therefore receiving more attention. The first year is baby's danger period. It is within the first year that the greatest mortality occurs. Baby culture is now a matter of first-rate importance.

## RUMOR FACTORY BUSY.

The rumor factory has been exceedingly busy for the past few days. No confirmation has yet come as to the assassination of the former czar, or czaritsa, or the overturn of the bolshevik government, and setting up of the Grand Duke Nicholas on the restored throne, by Gen. Korniloff and the Germans. There are reports today that the Germans are uniting with the maximalist troops in restoring order. Much that comes from the far east passes through Germany, and for some peculiar reason it may be that the enemy is spreading wild reports for the confusion of the world. At any rate, it is not well to credit much we read of Russia these days. Almost anything could happen, but most of the things that are reported probably haven't happened.

Kerensky, premier of the first revolutionary government, is in London. He says that Russia is like a man who has been very ill but is recovering. He needs assistance. This brilliant but erratic statesman, who somehow won the confidence of the world, has not yet told us how best to aid Russia, but we gather that he favors economic aid and not any attempted intervention, which certainly would be misunderstood. Of course, if the bolshevik government has fallen and the Germans set up a new dynasty it would perhaps change our views as to Japanese intervention. In such event we could expect nothing else than a Russian army would join the Germans on the west front. Such being the likelihood it would behoove the allies naturally to create as much of a diversion as possible on the east.

But as long as Russia has a government of its own we may well leave its internal affairs to the settlement of the Russian people.

## ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

While the supreme energies of the world are directed almost exclusively to the prosecution of the war, it is encouraging to note that all progress in science, invention and adventure has not been abandoned. Indeed, the war itself is almost as much a struggle of science as of physical force. As war instruments, the submarine and the airplane are culminations of scientific progress. Nobody seems to know what has become of Giragosian and his "zarakab," but plenty of other things are happenings to keep interest awake.

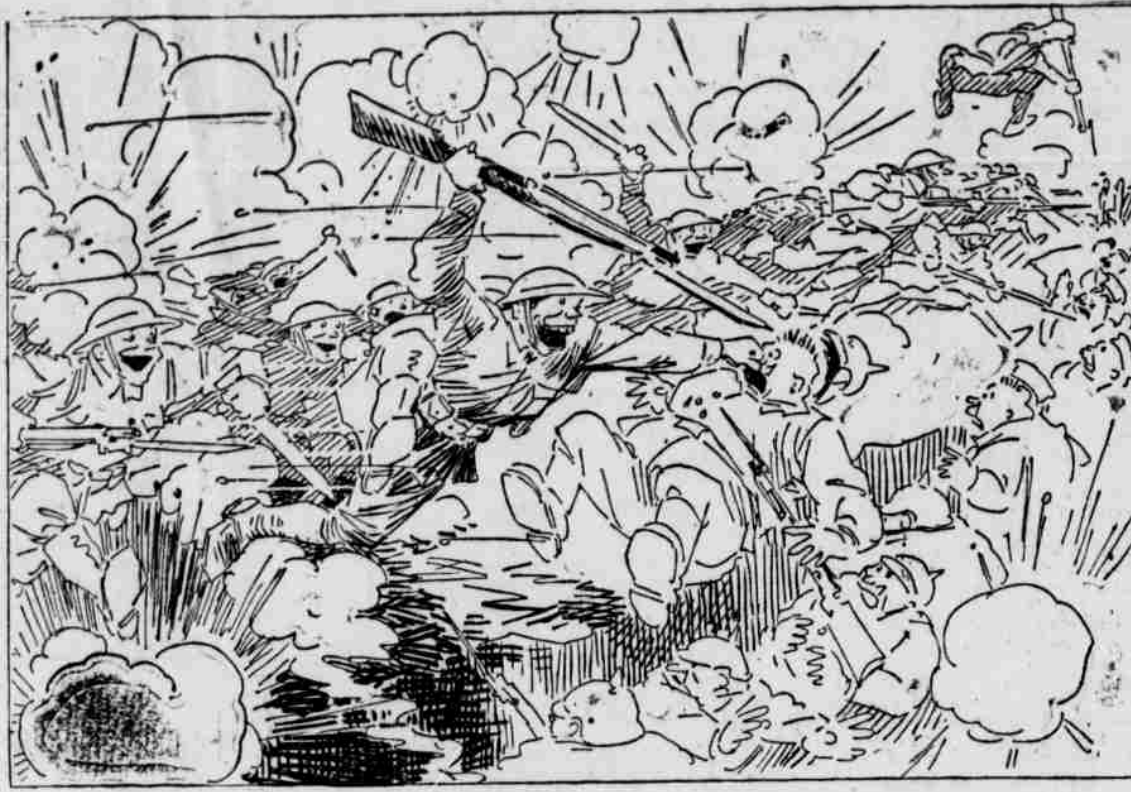
The project of an airplane flight across the Atlantic has by no means been given up. Walter Wellman may have disappeared, but there are others ready to follow up his pioneer effort. Germany was first to navigate a submarine on a voyage connecting the continents, but airmen of America, France and England will be slow to concede honors of the air to the enemy. In fact, there is a sort of generous rivalry among these last named countries as to which shall claim the distinction of accomplishing the feat of a trans-Atlantic air flight. It now seems likely that the story will be told within a year.

It is a little more than 1,700 miles from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Queenstown, Ireland, but by detouring by way of Azores, the longest leg of the journey is only about 1,200 miles. The trip is lengthened somewhat by the detour, but the balance of the route is broken up into much shorter stretches. A continuous flight of 920 miles was negotiated by an Italian captain nearly a year ago, and this represents more than three-fourths of the distance from St. John's to the Azores islands. Maj. Gen. Branker, head of the British air ministry, thinks the time is at hand for the achievement, and he is preparing to send to this country a powerful plane for the undertaking.

It is, therefore, apparent that if an American hopes to win this trophy, it is time that something was being done. It is a problem which is not destined to remain much longer, unsolved. In times of peace the big liners make the trip across in less than five days, but there is a strong probability that racers of the air will cover the distance in less than twenty-four hours. Inauguration of a few domestic air mail routes was but a beginning of the developments scheduled for the next few years. It is a wise man who can fix a limit to their progress.

There is the usual, recurrent talk of peace. Von Kuehlmann takes up the

## OUR BOYS HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF GAS AND DRUM FIRE AND CHARGES WITHOUT FLINCHING—



BUT WHEN THEY TRIED TO INTRODUCE THE ENGLISH CUSTOM OF TEA FOR BREAKFAST—WOWIE!



(Copyright by the New York Tribune)

remark of Mr. Asquith and says he too is willing to talk of peace terms. It is understood that some neutral governments are working persistently to bring the combatants to the point where they will exchange memoranda. During the winter there was much of this sort of thing. After the campaign in the spring started hope was surrendered as any further political movements. We doubt if the present talk leads to anything. Desirable as it unquestionably is that we arrive at the hour when we may take up this matter, we do not believe that Germany is sufficiently chastened or that the allies are yet willing to accept any proffer from the other side as sincere. We may be more rapidly coming to that hour, however, than we realize.

As was entirely proper the selected men were sent off yesterday with the cheers of the assembled multitudes. The partings, sad as they were, did not mar the enthusiasm. We give up our young men willingly in the great cause, but the occasions must have their very serious side, too. They are memorable events in our history. While they are gone we hope and pray that the sacrifice which they so willingly make for humanity shall not be in vain.

Canada has sent 400,000 men to the war, and is still sending them.

## The Candier Family.

Editor The News:

In speaking incidentally in reference to the Candier family, of Georgia, and their career in that state, it occurred to me that possibly a more extended notice of this remarkable family for publication in The News would not only prove interesting to thousands of your readers, but would be an incentive to many to follow in their footsteps.

There were originally six of the Candier brothers, all of whom first saw the light on a farm in Carroll county, Georgia, near the town of Villa Rica, about thirty-five miles northwest of Atlanta on the Georgia Pacific division of the Southern railway.

The father of the brothers, being in good circumstances, so to speak, his only trouble being his impediment of speech, which placed him at a great disadvantage as a public speaker. He died a number of years ago at his home in Decatur at a ripe age.

Warren A. Candier, at present a bishop of the M. E. church, south, and chancellor of Emory university, I consider one of the brainiest men in the south, and I have often remarked that separate and apart from his well-known literary and classical attainments, I regard him as possessing more hard, sound, practical sense than any college president I have ever known, and I really believe that had

he prepared himself for the law instead of for the ministry, he would have been one of the most eminent lawyers the state of Georgia ever produced. As a G. Candier, the present mayor of Atlanta and president of the Coca-Cola company, has probably been the most successful business man who ever lived in the south, and has probably contributed more to the educational and humanitarian institutions of Georgia than any son of whom the state may boast, as evidenced by his contribution of \$1,000,000 to the foundation and endowment fund of Emory university and \$75,000 to the building fund of Wesley Memorial hospital.

Several years ago, when the price of cotton was so low that the farmers of the state could not dispose of their crop without a serious loss, he promptly constructed a warehouse to accommodate their cotton and loaned them \$30,000,000 at a nominal rate of interest to tide them over.

Judge John S. Candier, another brother, served several years as judge of the Atlanta and Stone Mountain circuits, and afterwards upon the supreme bench of that state, where his private position as a statesman and patriot was known.

Another older brother died a number of years ago at Villa Rica, Ga., where he was a successful merchant, while still another brother, W. B. Candier, is in the banking business at Villa Rica at this time.

So take these six brothers as a whole and I have no doubt that they have done more to promote and advance the educational, religious and material interests of Georgia and the country-at-large than any equal number of citizens that ever resided in the state.

Their honor, patriotic devotion to the interests and welfare of their state and country have never been questioned by anyone. CLARENCE T. WALKER, Chattanooga, June 28.

## History and the Motion Picture.

Editor The News:

Why all this pow-wow about "The Birth of a Nation"? Some of our officials, in their eagerness to please their duty to the people of this city, are themselves creating more feeling than this picture ever could. They are calling the picture never better thought of otherwise; they are creating unnecessary discussion and causing people to probe the matter in order to find the cause of their great objection. In other words, they are the greatest advertisement this picture has.

It has been shown here before; crowds have witnessed the performance, gone on their way and forgotten it. Do these officials not think that people read or understand history as well as they themselves? Every reasonable person knows that certain disorders are sure to follow every war when there are ignorant, untutored minds to be dealt with. We have a similar example before us today—Russia. Think of Russia, with its ignorant slaves unchained, in the hands of radical leaders. But reconstruction days are soon coming to Russia.

There is nothing to be admired more than progress. The world must pass through all these stages and conquer all these difficulties in its forward march. Why should we be prejudiced? Why be so narrow of mind? Upward we are going to the light of a wonderful civilization that shall spread to the ends of the earth. Many a good man, good woman, plenty of freedom under the glorious unconquered Stars and Stripes. He has been civilized so as to return a missionary to his own land and there help his primitive brother to a happier existence. He is leading him from mud or grass huts in the jungles to a place in the commercial world where he can be a trader with civilized nations. It has quickened the march of the world and lessened its dan-

gers. The blood of valiant men was shed to free him and give him a home under the flag of unselfishness, and now the day has arrived when he has the great opportunity of showing his appreciation to the country that has given him this glorious right. Valiant men are still striving to free other slaves with the same unselfish purpose and principle that moved them to give him freedom. It is the duty of the colored man to voluntarily stand in the first ranks for freedom and democracy. Now is his opportunity to show autocracy that gallant and worthy men can come from the ranks of slaves. But if the flag of America is conquered, then what of him? He will see greater bondage under the heel of autocracy than has ever been known to his race. He will suffer greatest under the mailed fist. But this race is there on the fields of glory with the sons of the men who freed it.

And, the generations behind us, will have had the opportunity of watching the world build and shape itself into that splendid era that is sure to grow out of the world's long struggle and adjustment. They of that day will honor us as the faithful builders of their peace, and there will be no records more helpful and instructive to that future generation than those preserved by the wonderful invention of the motion picture.

Why should we be narrow regarding inevitable occurrences of history? LILLIAN VERMILYE, Chattanooga, June 28.

## Prisoners to Be Exchanged.

(London Daily Mail.)

Fresh light was thrown upon the policy of the government regarding a direct exchange of prisoners when parliament reassembled after the recess. The subject was raised at the earliest opportunity in both houses. The lords had a set debate, in which Lord Newton replied to his critics with more energy than discretion.

The commons Mr. Bonar Law made the formal announcement that the government had already entered into negotiations with a view to arranging a wide scheme of exchange of prisoners on lines similar to those of the Franco-German agreement. He made it clear that the negotiations would include the cases of civilian as well as military prisoners. Indeed, there would be no limit to the subjects that might be discussed. "Who will represent Great Britain in the negotiations?" Mr. Joynson Hicks asked pointedly. Mr. Bonar Law replied that the government had only received a reply that negotiations would take place. It was, therefore, too soon to give the names of the negotiators. The degree of public interest which has been aroused in the prisoner question was shown by a large attendance of peers for the debate in the lords and by the presence of many perorers in the side galleries. The lords have made this question particularly their own, and Lord Devonport, who now introduced the subject, submitted a long and searching analysis of the events which had led the government to reverse their former policy of refusing to negotiate on the basis of a direct exchange. He early elicited from Lord Newton the statement that the arrangement which the Italians and Germans had negotiated was a very small one, and was not on similar lines to the Franco-German agreement.

Lord Devonport insisted that the country earnestly desired a general exchange of prisoners at the earliest moment. He told the government that hitherto they had entirely failed to realize the intense feeling of sympathy that had sunk deeply into the minds of the people at home for our much-tormented men in Germany. He warned ministers that they were already impatient at the bare suggestion thrown out by Lord Newton that our men should receive different treatment from the French prisoners.

and he declared roundly that no terms inferior to those that France had secured would be acceptable. Finally he appealed to the government not to send to the conference men who were notoriously hostile to the policy of a general exchange.

Lord Newton's speech in reply was divided into two very unequal halves. First, he explained briefly what the government proposed to do to advance the policy of a general exchange. Secondly, and at much greater length, he defended his own position, and replied to criticism in the press with considerable levity. He amplified Mr. Bonar Law's announcement in one important particular. The House in order to discuss matters of acute difficulty which had arisen. The British government had intimated that they were prepared to discuss these questions with them, on condition that a wide scheme of exchange of prisoners was included among the subjects.

## STATE POLITICS

(By T. J. Campbell.)

The senatorial and gubernatorial situations have remained in statu quo through the week. Candidates for governor have been rather quietly prosecuting their campaign in a personal way, but there has been no development of special interest. Gov. Rye has been organizing and building up his senatorial fences and has made a trip to the state capital. Interest hereabouts attaches to the fact that he is billed to begin his speaking campaign in this city a week from next Monday. It is expected that a good crowd will be out to hear him. In view of developments at the state capital, it is reasonably safe to assume that Senator Shields will spend most of the month of July in the state. This is practically certain in the event that congress takes a recess. Even if the senate should remain in session, there will be much of the time when nothing of urgent importance is pending, and when it will be possible to steal away for a few days to see what the folks at home are doing. Nothing has been said about a return of Gov. Rye and Senator Shields on the stump, and it is not at all likely that such a meeting will occur. Senator Shields makes no great pretensions to oratory, and would hardly consider such a proposal if it were submitted by Gov. Rye which is not among the probabilities.

Developments indicate that politics is not entirely adjourned in the second congressional district where Hon. J. Will Taylor, of LaFollette, makes no bones of the fact that he is out after the scalp of Congressman Dick Austin. A few days ago, endorsements of Mr. Austin from a number of congressmen and senators, testifying to his worth as a congressman and the risk to the country involved in his retirement, were published as advertisements in the district papers. But this did not seem to satisfy Mr. Taylor, who declares that endorsements from the people at home are what count in an election. He has already begun making speeches over the district and is charging that the congressman and his colleagues, who recommend him so highly, are a sort of mutual admiration society trying to help each other hold on to his job. Mr. Taylor says if he can get the votes of the folks at home, Mr. Austin is welcome to all those outside the district. He calls attention to the fact that when John Houk was in congress in 1894 and wanted to be re-elected, he had the support of nearly all his constituents and even of senators and cabinet members, but Judge Gibson defeated him for all that. Mr. Austin is even accused of appointing somebody to West Point, whose home was not in the district. It is not the interests of the country at Washington, and he has sent word that he is coming home. Mr. Taylor says he is elected to the senate, and he is not a little differences over with the people listening. He wants a chance to tell the folks what he has been doing for them any way. Mr. Taylor says he doesn't mind that Judge Gibson is very well and would be glad to see him. So without any effort of their own, the voters of the second district are in line for a form of free entertainment which will not be very common this year.

This week marks the close of the period fixed in the primary law for the qualification of candidates for the legislature. There has been very little activity to enter this form of service observable. This is perhaps as much due to the fact that there are so many other things to be done as to the natural timidity of Tennesseans about holding office. Then, again, it has not been the custom to select legislative candidates until after the August election. Another feature of the legislative situation worthy of remark is that announced candidates have given little heed to the question with which they will be called upon to deal. Either this or they don't seem to care about taking the people into their confidence regarding their ideas of how the state's affairs ought to be handled and it is difficult to understand how the people may make an intelligent choice without some knowledge of candidates' views for their guidance. This seems especially expedient in a year when the world is engaged in a war for democracy and the right of self-determination. Perhaps after further consideration we shall hear more from candidates along this line. One candidate for governor, however, says he knows how to solve the problem, but isn't going to tell anybody until after the election for fear somebody might not like his plans and might undertake to defeat him.

## PIANOS

Several Big Bargains in Used Pianos. Easy Terms. L. L. ALNUTT 111 East Seventh Street

## HOTEL WEBSTER

46 West 45th St. New York. [Just off 5th Ave. on one of city's quietest streets] Much favored by women traveling without escort. Within four minutes walk of four theatres. Center of shopping district. Special Summer Rates. Large Room, with bath, \$1.00. Single Room, with bath, 75c. Large Room, private bath, from \$2.50. Suites from \$5.00. W. Johnson, Owner.